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FOR PRESIDENT,

BENJAMIN HARRISON, of Indiana.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

WHELAN REID, of New York.

THE DEMOCRATIC IDEA.

"We denounce Republican protection as a fraud, taxing the labor of the great majority of the people for the benefit of the few. We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the federal government has no power to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purposes of revenue only, and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the government when honestly and economically administered."—National Democratic Platform.

Just as soon as the Democrats get the power they will wipe out the atrocious Republican sugar bounty system and restore the sugar duties. Instead of paying millions of bounty out of the treasury to sugar planters, we will re-establish the revenue tariff on sugar.—Henry Watterson.

We mean to rip up, exterminate, abolish, annihilate, and in the foulest ignominy and disgrace, every vestige of the fraud called protection, wherever we can find it, and, as fast as the needs of the government, increased tenfold by the Republican party, will permit. See!—Henry Watterson.

If the two leading parties should take new names upon the main issue of the campaign one would be called the American and the other the British party.

THE manufacture of silk in this country was 25 per cent. greater last year than in any former year. This is one of the industries that free trade would destroy.

It is not elegant, but it is almost a political necessity to call attention to the fact that in the failure of the Hogg people to bog things in Texas lies the Republican opportunity.

Has any one heard of the complaint of no confidence in the situation and no faith in business enterprises since the Harrison administration and the McKinley law got in their fall work?

THE Democratic papers in this State seem not to heed the warning of the Democratic paper in Elwood which it addressed to them last week. They all continue to assail the industry.

THE sudden and frantic rainbow-chasing into the West by Eastern Democratic leaders and newspapers is evidently occasioned by the conviction that the other end of the New York rainbow is beyond their reach.

Now that the Republican congressional convention has been called in this district, Republicans should put their heads together to secure a candidate who will take the stump and make a vigorous campaign.

AN earnest Republican exchange rises to remark that the tail of the Democratic ticket is to be kept busy this campaign wagging its tongue. This is a trifle obscure, but still you easily grasp its meaning, and what more would you?

WHEN they remember what a spectacle Jerry Simpson made of himself in Congress, self-respecting Democrats must be filled with disgust on hearing of the deal made in his Kansas district whereby Democratic leaders agree to support him.

DOUBTLESS a majority of the sensible, self-respecting men in the Democratic party will be disgusted to learn that a Democratic convention has endorsed Jerry Simpson by a three-fifths vote. Simpson became a nuisance in the House, and to none more than the Speaker and the Democrats.

WHEN Isaac P. Gray goes down to speak at the Shelbyville barbecue, on the 28th, perhaps he will tell the hungry multitude what he thinks of the "campaign of education" being conducted by leading Democrats who sell school supplies at enormously inflated prices. A reference to this matter would vary the dreary monotony of any Democratic speech that Isaac can get written for him.

A PLANTERS' Protective Association, composed of the growers of rice and sugar, has been organized in the Third Louisiana district and will support a Republican for Congress. If this is not

carrying politics into business it is at least injecting business into politics. These Southern planters propose to support the party whose policy favors the development of home industries. In their call for organization the leaders of the movement say: "We care not as to party lines. What we want is to send a man to Congress that can get into the workings of a party that is favorable to our interests, and, further, we want to send a liberal man, a man that is in favor of protecting our industries."

THE NEW GLADSTONE MINISTRY.

For the fourth time Mr. Gladstone finds himself at the head of a Ministry of his own formation. To have been four times Prime Minister of Great Britain is a remarkable record, and the circumstances of his present assumption of power will sustain Mr. Gladstone's claim to be called a grand old man.

The new Cabinet contains some surprises, and is severely criticised in some quarters, but it will probably grow upon acquaintance. The dissatisfaction seems to grow out of personal disappointments, for there is no indication that the Cabinet is a weak one or not truly representative of Liberal principles. Mr. Gladstone knows his men, several of whom have served in former Cabinets formed by him, and it is too soon to say that he has made any serious mistakes.

The most important and difficult question the new Ministry will have to deal with is that of home rule in Ireland, and Mr. Gladstone's appointments for Ireland were awaited with special interest. His Chief Secretary of State for Ireland, the Right Honorable John Morley, is a man of large experience in public affairs, has been a consistent advocate of home rule for many years, and held this same office in the last Cabinet formed by Mr. Gladstone. The Irish members ought to be well satisfied with him. The other important office for Ireland, that of Viceroy, is filled by Baron Houghton, whose family name is Robert Milnes. He is a son of Monckton Milnes, a second-rate politician and poet, and the son has also published a volume of verses. Though he does not rate high as a statesman, he is said to be a man of excellent attainments and quite equal to the position to which he has been called. He is comparatively a young man, having been born in 1838. There is no good reason why the Irish members should object to his appointment as Viceroy, especially before he has had a trial.

The new Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir William Harcourt, is widely known as a Liberal leader. He is a man of brilliant parts, and held the same office in the last Cabinet formed by Mr. Gladstone. There can be no question as to the fitness of this appointment. He has been in Parliament since 1868, and, besides attending to his political duties, has been professor of international law in the University of Cambridge.

Lord Rosebery, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, is a Scotch peer, a strong Liberal and very popular. He has had a large experience in public affairs, was Foreign Minister in the last Gladstone Cabinet, and is regarded as one of the ablest of British diplomats. He is very wealthy, having inherited large estates in his own right and married a daughter of Baron Rothschild.

Next to the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the order of rank in the Cabinet comes the Home Secretary, and this place is filled by Mr. Herbert H. Asquith. He is a Scotchman by birth, a lawyer by profession and universally regarded as a very able one. He is forty years old, and has been in Parliament only six years. He is a good speaker, a brilliant debater, and will doubtless take a leading part in the defense of the new Ministry's measures.

These are the most prominent members of the Cabinet, but the remainder of the list contains the names of some very capable men and some of brilliant records. One of these, Sir George Otto Trevelyan, Secretary for Scotland, is a nephew of the late Lord Macaulay, of whom he wrote a charming biography. He has filled various important positions in former Cabinets, though it is the opinion of some that he would have achieved greater distinction in literature than he has in politics.

There are a few make-weights and comparative nonentities in the Cabinet, but as a whole it is a strong one. Mr. Gladstone could not satisfy everybody, but he has formed a Cabinet that ought to satisfy all reasonable Liberals and which is thoroughly representative of progressive sentiment in Great Britain.

THE LESSON OF EXPERIENCE.

Only those men who were in business before the war know anything of the inconveniences and the losses attending the issue of State bank money. The majority of the people who handle money to-day, therefore, can have no adequate idea of it. They accept any paper money tendered without question, not even fearing the fraud of counterfeiting, so rare is it. Several years ago Mr. H. H. Camp, of Minneapolis, delivered an address before the Bankers' Association on the subject of free State banking, which embraced the systems of some Western States, among which was Indiana, of which he said:

In Indiana in 1856 ninety-four banks had been established with a nominal capital of \$35,000,000, and over \$2,000,000 of circulation had been issued. In the following year fifty-one of these banks had failed and their bills were selling in Cincinnati at various rates of discount, from 5 to 25 per cent.

Illinois had a system of its own, which was a State bank run by the Legislature. It issued \$300,000 in loans to individuals for one year on mortgage security, in sums not exceeding \$1,000 to any one person, the notes bearing 2 per cent. interest and the borrowers paying 6 per cent. The result Mr. Camp states as follows:

The bills fell almost immediately to 75 per cent. soon after to 50 per cent., and finally to 25 per cent., when they ceased to circulate, with the usual disastrous consequences to public and private credit, and the ruin of the borrowers.

In 1861, according to Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Chicago had a circulating medium the best of which was from 10 to 15 per cent. below specie, and was only kept from going lower by artificial means. About that time the Auditor of Illinois wound up the business of ninety-

three banks, only five of which were able to redeem their notes at par. Regarding the fluctuations of bank money during that period, Mr. Camp said:

The merchant in his store or the peddler on the prairie would soon think of doing business without scales, measures or yardsticks as without "Thompson's" or some other bank-note reporter of recent date and a coin-chart of all the known coins in the world. The successful dealings in various kinds of bank-note currency required great experience, for without the requisite knowledge the dealer was subject to the continual tolling of his money in every subsequent transaction. The inability to losses on money by rates of discount, however, was small compared with the losses by counterfeited money or constantly failing banks.

In the same line is the testimony of Hon. Hugh McCulloch, in his book of recollections regarding the results of free State banking from 1837, when the collapse of wild speculation incident to free banking came, lasting until 1843, which he states as follows:

The only general currency in use was the notes of suspended banks. Gold and silver had disappeared from circulation. Credit was unknown by name. The depression was widespread and all-pervading. It affected all classes, but the greatest sufferers, next to day laborers, were the farmers.

This is the system which the Democratic national convention proposes to give the country with free trade. It will be done when the tax of 10 percent. per annum, which was wisely devised to put an end to State bank issues, shall be repealed by Congress. Then the speculators and sharpers will not have their speculations confined to such devices as selling school supplies to weak trustees for ten or twenty times their value, but they can establish State banks as a part of the political machinery in States like Indiana, and issue paper money, which they will have no coin to redeem, but which wage-earners must accept at its face, while its purchasing power will have fallen off, so one knows how much. Do the people of Indiana want such a change?

Mr. WALLACE BRUCE, United States Consul at Edinburgh for the last three years, is now in this country. In a published interview he says the coming election here will decide the fate of many industries in England and Scotland. The people there are waiting and hoping that the free-trade party will come into power and open up the markets of the United States to them. Many manufacturers are doing business on no profit, or even on a losing business, hoping for a change soon, but, if the Republicans are successful in the coming election, many of them will remove their plants to this country. Mr. Bruce has made a close study of the operation and effects of the McKinley law from a commercial standpoint, and is satisfied that it has been wonderfully beneficial to American interests. He confirms the general statement as to the difference in the wages in Great Britain and this country, and says it includes all kinds of labor. The principal manufactures in the Edinburgh district are woolen goods, tweeds and knit goods. "I have talked with several woolen manufacturers in my district," says Mr. Bruce, "and they say that the United States is now making in Boston and elsewhere as good tweeds as are manufactured in Scotland. Tin-plate is not produced in my district, but I have talked with manufacturers and dealers in tin, who say that the best workmen are coming to the United States, and I know, personally, of one mill that was transferred bodily, employers, employees and all."

The State of Tennessee has 950 convicts and only one State prison, and that a small, ill-ventilated one, with accommodations for only 330 prisoners. A Nashville special says: "There were 340 prisoners prior to the Tracy City trouble, and when the 350 from that place reached here some were compelled to bunk two in a cell, while the others slept on the stone floors of the wings. Now with 290 more that reached here to-night, there will not be room for them to sleep on the floors." One of the prison officials says that if the present hot weather continues the prisoners will be dying like sheep within a week. All this is the result of Democratic misgovernment. Tennessee is a wealthy State, and entirely able to have prison accommodations for all her convicts. She ought to have at least two modern, well-constructed prisons. The State has been under Democratic rule for a generation past, and yet no attempt has been made to provide for this emergency. Instead of that, the convict leased labor system has been maintained at great expense in order to escape the duty of building a new penitentiary, and also to put money into the pockets of Democratic lessees. It is a case of characteristic Democratic mismanagement.

THE census shows that there are 147,295 colored males and 110,100 white males of the voting age in Mississippi. Under the registration law and the constitutional amendment making reading a qualification for voting, 8,615 colored men and 68,127 white men have registered, and thus qualified as voters. That is, the Democracy of Mississippi, a minority, has robbed 138,590 colored and 41,973 white men of the voting age of the right of suffrage—a crime that was never before committed by a State. Of 237,395 men of voting age, only 76,743 can vote in the next election. A correspondent says of the situation:

The new Constitution of Mississippi renders it impossible for the negroes, notwithstanding they are in a majority in the State, to elect a constable. They cannot poll a thousand votes in any congressional district except the celebrated "sheep-district," composed of the negro counties along the Mississippi, and intended to be given to the Republicans as a bribe for the other six districts for the Democrats, and even there the negroes cannot poll two thousand votes.

And yet there is said to be two or three colored men in this city who are urging colored voters to support the Democratic ticket because the Democratic party is the greatest benefactor the colored people ever had!

lic corruption, private greed and political favoritism. If it had been established by a Republican Legislature it would be heralded as one of the worst results of "carpet-bag government," but being essentially a Democratic system, it has been upheld and defended by that party. If it were not that the Democratic party in the South is strong enough to do as it pleases, it would not dare to enact measures so grossly defiant of intelligent public opinion as is the convict labor law. It is to be observed also that wherever that party is strong enough to do as it pleases it invariably arrais itself against free labor.

THE South Bend Tribune mentions the case of an old carpenter in that city who, on the 8th of May, 1883, did a day's work for one of the local merchants and also bought some goods of him. The bill for the goods was as follows:

9 yards calico 12 1/2.....\$1.13
 3 yards lawn 12 1/2.....1.13
 12 lbs. sugar 12 1/2.....1.00
 12 lbs. soda 12 1/2......84
 Total.....\$4.10
 The carpenter got \$1.50 for his day's work, deducting which from the bill left him in debt to the merchant \$2.60. This was in good old Democratic times, under a tariff for revenue only. If the transaction had taken place on May 8, 1892, under Republican protection, the carpenter would have received, instead of \$1.50, \$3 for his day's labor, and his purchases would have cost him \$1.63 instead of \$4.10. Instead of coming out \$2.60 in debt he would have had his goods and \$1.48 in cash.

THE Lister, manufacturers of the famous Lister plumb at Huddersfield, England, have decided to transfer their business to Jamestown, N. Y. Canse, the McKinley law. Mr. Henry Lister, who is now in this country making arrangements for the transfer, said to a reporter of the New York Tribune:

The only reason we came to this country is that we could not stand any longer in England and sell in competition with the American manufacturer and make any money. The margin on plush is not so great that we can stand any longer. We found that we came to figure up, after the passage of the McKinley bill, that the best thing we could do was to pack up and come to this country, where we could get labor just as cheap as we had on the other side. We shall employ several hundred hands in our factory at Jamestown, and will have it under way just as soon as we get it into working order.

This is the sort of thing that makes the McKinley law odious to free-traders. ALL indications point to a prosperous business season. The crops may not equal those of last year, which were exceptionally great, but they will be fairly good, and it must be remembered that the farmers carry over a large quantity of last year's product. They sold enough last year to discharge their most pressing indebtedness. This year they will market the balance, and with the crops of this year they will be left in business this year more than it was last.

"TARIFF," a sheet issued in this city in the interest of tariff reform, has been suspended because the Democratic committee will no longer support it. This is consistent. The Democratic party no longer teaches tariff reform, but free trade disguised. As Mr. Watterson says, it means "to rip up, exterminate, annihilate, and in the foulest ignominy and disgrace, every vestige of the fraud called protection wherever we can find it." The killing off of tariff-reform papers is one of the first fruits of Brer Watterson's plank in the platform.

AFTER all, the prosperity of a country depends upon the returns which wage-earners of all kinds and producers receive. When they generally receive fair compensation, business is good all along the line. Reduce wages, and the bulk of consumers cannot purchase as much as when they had full wages. Cut them down one-half, and they can purchase only half as much. What is called over-production is, in 90 per cent. of the cases, another name for idle or half-paid labor. Protection keeps up the scale of high wages in this country.

THE Democratic party can gain nothing by making free faces and throwing harm at the Republican party. It is a robber tariff and this Republican robber pension list.

So says Henry Watterson in the Louisville Courier-Journal of Aug. 11. And Mr. Watterson declares that the Democratic party is determined to make "war to the knife and the knife to the hilt" upon "the Republican robber tariff and the Republican robber pension list." Mr. Watterson is more influential Democrat than lives in Indiana.

It was hardly necessary for the Hon. John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, to deny the foolish statement that he would take the stump for the People's ticket, but he has done so. He says all his opposition to Harrison was buried when the latter was nominated, and that he is interested only in the party's success. He says the Republicans will carry Nebraska without a doubt.

THE New York Sun defends the recent session of Congress by saying that "the less a Congress does, the more to its credit and the better for the country." This may be true, but it ought not to take Congress eight months to do nothing. According to the Sun standard of excellence, the recent Congress was the best the country ever had.

THE value of woolen goods imported into this country has diminished \$21,000,000 in two years. This means just that amount of money kept at home and in the pockets of American manufacturers, factory hands and wool-raisers. The manufacture of woolen goods is one of the industries that free trade would ruin.

THE enthusiasm for the Democratic national ticket which pervades every part of the Hoosier State is something indescribable.—Brooklyn Citizen.

As enthusiasm is a certainly "indestructible," and will be until the chills or the grip is described as ecstasy.

MASSACHUSETTS has a "protective endowment society" called the "Order of the Solid Rock." Unless Massachusetts rocks are more solid than "Iron Halls" the name won't save it.

It affords for intelligent young women is cause for satisfaction. The employment itself is not disagreeable, and gives an opportunity for the girls to increase their knowledge to a degree that may make them specialists or experts in a line of work not likely to be overcrowded.

If some Shelby county person will write to Mr. Cleveland and ask his opinion of the propriety of selling encyclopedias to schools at five times their market value, the answer might make interesting reading at the forthcoming Democratic barbecue. Mr. Cleveland may think an encyclopedia is so valuable that it is worth all the dealer can get for it.

THE business of Mr. George M. Ray, of Shelbyville, is getting a lot of free advertising in the Anderson Times and papers of other counties where he has had some success in selling supplies at very high prices, but there is some reason to suspect that Mr. Ray will not even extend thanks to the editors for their services.

TO THE Editor of the Indianapolis Journal.

1. Do national banks pay taxes on the bonds and notes of their assets? 2. Where can I get a copy of the national banking law? W. S. P.

No; national banks are taxed on their circulation by the federal government and on their shares of stock by the State government at their market value. In most States no personal property is taxed as heavily as shares of national banks. 2. Address the Controller of the Currency, Washington, D. C.

TO THE Editor of the Indianapolis Journal.

In the report true that General Bidwell, the Prohibitionist for President, raises grapes for wine-making on his farm in California, said to be fifteen miles long? J. S. D.

Probably it is not true; he used to raise grapes for wine, but when he became a Prohibitionist he turned his acres to wheat. At least, so his friends say.

POLITICAL NOTE AND COMMENT.

THE Democratic party in Michigan is not harmonious.

NEITHER national committee expects to start out speakers until September. THE movement started by the New York World to raise an "educational" fund for use in the Western States is generally accepted as a sign that the Democratic managers are very doubtful of carrying New York.

SENATOR VEST, who has been on intimate and friendly relations with Judge Gresham for years, and would, no doubt, be glad to record a transfer of allegiance either to the Democracy or the People's party, says he (Gresham) will stick to the Republican party.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR POULADE, of Nevada, is inclined to think the silver men of that State should support Harrison in preference to Cleveland or Weaver. He says: "It is no longer with us a question of whom we love most, but who disagrees with our interests the least."

ALABAMA is the only State to hold an election in August. Three other States will vote for their State officers in September. On the first Monday in that month they will elect a Governor, State officers and Legislature. On the first Tuesday of the month they will elect a Governor, Legislature and Congressmen. On the second day of the month they will elect a Governor, Legislature and members of Congress.

THE postponement by President Clarkson of the annual convention of the Republican National League from the 1st to the 15th of September is to accommodate the farming element. The crops will not be harvested in time, he says, for farmers to come as early as that. He thinks the Buffalo convention will be the largest in the history of the Republican League.

EX-UNITED STATES SENATOR BLAIR, of New Hampshire, who is a keen Yankee politician, says of the outlook in that State: "The situation in my State was never better for a sweeping Republican victory. Our folks believe in beginning early, and the campaign opened last week. Of course we will carry New Hampshire without the slightest trouble, but we want to set an example of energy for our sister States to follow."

GEN. E. O. BEERS, of Elmira, N. Y., has issued an open letter to the veterans of the Union army, giving his reasons for declining to support Cleveland. After reviewing Mr. Cleveland's war record, General Beers concludes: "I have arrived at the age of three-score years, was brought up in the Democratic faith, and have been a lifelong adherent of that party. I have never been with the past record of Grover Cleveland, if any veteran casts his ballot for him he not only stultifies himself but goes back upon every comrade of the Union army."

JOHN ALLEN, a New York "book-maker," recently advertised that he had \$1,000 which he wanted to bet on even terms on Mr. Cleveland. A Texas ranch owner who happened to be in the vicinity hunted Allen up a few days ago to make the bet with him. Then Allen was not so anxious to bet his \$1,000 on Cleveland. He wanted to bet it \$250 to \$1,000. When Mr. Murray called attention to his advertisement Allen replied: "That was three weeks ago. Things have changed since then. I have seen the \$250,000 on Cleveland, and I won't make any bets on him without getting those odds." He could not be induced to make the bet on even terms.

To an imminent denial of the report that he would take the stump in the interest of the People's party, Hon. John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, adds these forcible remarks: "I have always been in the habit of doing my political casting before the election. I have made up my mind as to the course of the party was not what I thought it ought to be, and after the nominations have been made I am always a Republican. If I have any grow to eat, I buckle up my belt a few notches and eat it quietly and in private. The success of the Republican party is one of the greatest importance than the attainment of any personal desire, either of myself or anybody else."

MR. DAVID M. PARRY, of the Parry Manufacturing Company, of this city, said to a reporter of the New York Press while in that city a few days ago, that while he is in no sense identified with politics as a manufacturer, he is of course watching the progress of political affairs in his State. "My observation," said Mr. Parry, "teaches me that there are abundant indications which point to a larger vote for the laboring people at the coming election for the Republican ticket than has ever been seen in Indiana. There have sprung up in our State more new industries within the past four years than for the ten years previous. I judge that at least fifteen thousand more voters are to-day employed in new work-shops of the State than were four years ago. The McKinley law has certainly stimulated industry in our State. I believe this will truly be a campaign of education."

Another Blundering Letter.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

One can easily picture the zeal of the Alabama white Democrats who elected Kolb over Jones and had their votes counted out, as they labor for the election of Mr. Cleveland, who congratulated the ballot-box stuffers on their brilliant victory. There was an instance when discreet epistolary silence would have profited. As it is, Mr. Weaver may count on Alabama much more reasonably than Mr. Cleveland.

New Idea for a Republican Club.

Minneapolis Tribune.

Massachusetts is to have an unformed Republican bicycle club. This bicycle movement, it is said, may be said to be in the nature of a political revolution.

That Unfortunate Letter.

Omaha Bee.

Cleveland's interference in the Clay King matter will cost him plenty of votes in Tennessee and will subject him to contempt all over the Union.

New York Press.

Cleveland likes to write any letter, but the letter he likes best to write is I.

THEY CAN'T GET AT THE MONEY

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